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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 15 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose a letter addressed to you from the Falkland Islands Government, dated 14 March 2013 (see annex). I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 45.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**

13-26374 (E) 200313

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Annex to the letter dated 15 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Falkland Islands Government, the Hon. Michael Summers and Hon. Sharon Halford would like to present to you the results of the recent referendum on the future political status of the Falkland Islands.

A total of 99.8 per cent of those who voted decided to maintain the current constitutional arrangement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Falkland Islands Government. We believe this result is a clear and comprehensive expression of our wishes and very much hope that the United Nations will acknowledge and respect those wishes as the legitimate voice of the Falkland Islands people.

The founding principles of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) are clear on the primacy of respect for the principle of self-determination for all peoples. General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) states that "All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development". This right is not qualified, and attempts to qualify it within the United Nations have been rejected.

Though we value our links to the United Kingdom, we are our own community, free to determine our political future. The referendum result makes it clear that we have no desire to be governed by Argentina. Continued harassment of our economic development and intimidation of those who want to do business with us and invest in the Islands will not change this fact. The more Argentina presses our small community, the harder will be our resolve.

Despite such pressure we, and the Government of the United Kingdom, remain willing to enter into dialogue with Argentina. Our differences should be discussed in a reasonable and constructive way. We favour cooperation and peaceful coexistence in the South Atlantic and there are many important issues that we can both usefully address together. Neither the Charter nor General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) support the concept of two large sovereign States negotiating away the rights of self-determination of the peoples of any territory. We therefore hope that the United Nations will agree that it is no longer credible to view this issue as primarily a dispute between the United Kingdom and Argentina, over and above the wishes of the Falkland Islanders.

The Falkland Islands are discussed annually by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Special Committee on Decolonization) at the United Nations. In your address at the opening session of the Committee for 2013, you said that it was time for a new kind of inclusive dialogue about decolonization and that such dialogue required the constructive involvement of all concerned: the Special Committee, the administering Powers and the Non-Self-Governing Territories, working on a case-by-case basis. We agree that the Committee must engage more constructively with communities it considers as "colonies" and take their wishes into account. To that end we reiterate that we

consider it unusual that despite issuing annual resolutions on the supposed "colonial" nature of the Islands, neither the Special Committee nor its secretariat have ever visited the Islands in any official capacity. If the Special Committee on Decolonization wishes to engage in a new kind of dialogue then we consider it only right that the Committee have the opportunity to see the Falkland Islands and its people in person. Therefore, the open invitation issued on 7 December 2010 and circulated at the United Nations, for any current or future Chair of the Special Committee to visit the Falklands, remains open.

We ask you again to acknowledge our wishes as expressed clearly and definitively by our referendum.

(*Signed*) Gavin **Short**
On behalf of the Members of the
Legislative Assembly of the Falkland Islands

United Nations A/67/804–S/2013/175

General Assembly
Security Council

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20 March 2013

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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 18 March 2013 addressed to you from Mr. Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit Çevik
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-26564 (E) 250313

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Annex to the letter dated 18 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in order to set the record straight in relation to the allegations contained in the statement made by the Greek Cypriot Representative on 12 December 2012 during the fifty-third plenary meeting of the General Assembly, which was held under agenda item 10, entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

Throughout the many years following the Greek Cypriot destruction in 1963 of the 1960 Partnership Republic of Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot side has managed to misinform the international community and portray the Cyprus problem as one of "invasion" and "occupation", while disguising the suffering and unjust isolation inflicted on the Turkish Cypriot people. You are no doubt well aware that, as one of the guarantors in Cyprus under the 1960 International Treaties, Turkey intervened in 1974 in order to save the Turkish Cypriots from total annihilation following the coup engineered by Greece and its Greek Cypriot collaborators in Cyprus to realize *enosis* (annexation of the island to Greece). In fact, none of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus describe the legitimate and justified Turkish intervention of 1974, undertaken in accordance with the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, as "invasion" or the subsequent presence of Turkish troops on the island as "occupation". Such distortions are purely a Greek Cypriot forgery aimed at blurring the issue and confusing the innocent with the guilty. On this point, it is imperative to recall the dramatic statement made by Archbishop Makarios, the Greek Cypriot leader at the time, to the Security Council on 19 July 1974, in which he openly accused Greece, not Turkey, of invading and occupying Cyprus. His remarks, which came only four days after the Greek Cypriot coup of 15 July 1974, are well recorded in the annals of the United Nations and hardly require further elaboration.

With regard to the allegations in relation to the so-called destruction of cultural heritage in Northern Cyprus, I would like to emphasize that protection of the island's cultural heritage is of great importance to the Turkish Cypriot side, since the cultural heritage of Cyprus, whether in the North or in the South, emanates from the diverse and rich cultures and civilizations that have populated the island throughout history and is the common heritage of humanity regardless of its origin, and as such should be protected and preserved.

Despite the unabating and often successful attempts of the Greek Cypriot administration to block initiatives of the Turkish Cypriot authorities to receive funds and technical support from relevant international institutions and third parties for the protection of cultural heritage in Northern Cyprus, since 2006 15 Greek Orthodox churches have been restored by our authorities and other projects for the restoration of churches, mosques, monasteries and other monuments have been undertaken in collaboration with the Partnership for the Future of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UNDP Action for Cooperation and Trust. Restoration works on some other churches and monasteries are currently under way, with the support of the UNDP Action for Cooperation and Trust and the Government of the United States of America. In the past few years alone, around $400,000 have been spent by the authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on cultural heritage restoration projects, in addition to the funds made

available by the European Union and the United States Agency for International Development.

It is also worth mentioning at this point that the 21 March 2008 agreement reached between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot sides has paved the way for the establishment of the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage, among other committees, which has given an important impetus for the protection of the rich and varied cultural heritage of the island. In line with the mandate given to it, the Technical Committee has held numerous meetings since 2008 and made almost 300 on-site visits to the cultural heritage monuments on both sides of the island.

The Committee announced on 21 February 2012 that the restoration of the Monastery of Apostolos Andreas in Northern Cyprus would be undertaken by the Committee in line with the framework of its modalities and in accordance with the study prepared by the University of Patras in Greece. This is a very positive development, particularly in view of the fact that for many years it has not been possible to start restoration of the monastery owing to the impediments created by the Greek Cypriot side and the Greek Orthodox Church. Unfortunately, the restoration project could still not start, even after said decision of the Committee, as the Greek Orthodox Church has continued to create obstacles, despite the joint will of both sides expressed through the Committee. During the course of this process, the Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church went so far as to declare that he would prefer the monastery to collapse rather than to see it restored by Turkish Cypriots. With a view to clearing the way for the commencement of the restoration work, the Turkish Cypriot side took a new approach and announced on 8 January 2013 that the Turkish Cypriot authorities were ready to provide the funding for the project. Indeed, this initiative yielded immediate results and, shortly after this announcement, it was declared in a joint statement of the Technical Committee and the UNDP Partnership for the Future dated 31 January 2013 that a multi-donor partnership agreement for the restoration of the Monastery of Apostolos Andreas had been signed with the Greek Orthodox Church and the Turkish Cypriot Evkaf administration, marking "an important milestone in the collaboration between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots for the preservation of their cultural heritage".

The constructive and positive approach adopted by the Turkish Cypriot side for the restoration of the monastery is yet another indication of our sincerity and good will for the protection of cultural heritage on the island regardless of its origin. On the other hand, while claiming to care very much for the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of the island, the Greek Cypriot administration continues to show utter contempt for the Turkish-Muslim heritage in Southern Cyprus, where cultural and religious monuments, including mosques, baths, fountains and cemeteries, are under threat of destruction. It should be underlined, in this context, that hundreds of Turkish Cypriot villages, together with their mosques, have been razed to the ground since 1963.

Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot leadership continues to hinder the access of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus citizens to religious worship places, primarily to the Hala Sultan Mosque, condones the systematic destruction of Turkish-Muslim heritage in the South and takes no concrete measures against the rise of racism. Mosques located in Southern Cyprus have also frequently been the target of arson attacks (the most recent examples of such attacks were the ones perpetrated against Köprülü Cami on 13 April 2012 and Denya Cami on 19 January 2013).

The Turkish Cypriot side is committed to doing its utmost to ensure that the cultural heritage of the island is preserved and protected. In doing so, we shall continue to encourage the Greek Cypriot side and the international community to cooperate with us towards this end. We firmly believe that this is our joint responsibility towards humanity and to future generations.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/67/805–S/2013/178

General Assembly
Security Council

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20 March 2013
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General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a complaint against Israel, which on 19 February 2013 intercepted a patrol belonging to the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-26590 (E) 210313 210313

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Annex to the letter dated 18 March 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

20130003729

The Lebanese Republic

Ministry of National Defence

Army Command

Chief of Staff for Operations

No.: 1512/*ayn mim*/notification

File: 30190/1

To: Ministry of National Defence

Subject: Interception by Israeli enemy forces of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) troops

Army Command should like to draw attention to the following:

At 1300 hours on 19 February 2013, on the dirt road adjacent to the line of withdrawal and opposite the Indian contingent's OP3 post at Saddanah, three Israeli enemy tanks took up positions behind some earthen berms. A number of enemy troops disembarked from the tanks and deployed themselves next to the berms. Those troops, along with the soldiers who remained inside the tanks, then took up combat positions. The tanks also aimed their heavy and medium weapons, including cannons and 12.7 mm machine guns, at members of the Indian contingent.

We propose that a letter should be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants with a view to drawing attention in international forums to the violations committed by the Israeli enemy and its provocative actions against UNIFIL troops. Such actions violate the terms of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and impede the Force's movement and endanger the safety and security of its troops.

(*Signed*) General **Qahwaji**
Army Commander
Yarze, 9 February 2013